

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, by Carrier, 15 cents per week.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 year.

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

Returned Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps. Uplown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 510 East Broad Street.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

SOME PARALLELS IN HISTORY.

In the report of the anthracite strike commission this declaration of rights was made:

"The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits, and should receive the stern denunciation of the law."

There is nothing new in this principle.

It was declared more than a hundred years ago by Louis XVI, who received it from the lips of Turgot, his Comptroller-General of Finance. "God, when he made man with wants," said he, "and rendered labor an indispensable resource, made the right of work the property of every individual in the world and this property is the first, the most sacred, and the most imprescriptible of all kinds of property. He regarded it as one of our first duties, an act worthy of all benevolence to free our subjects from every infringement of that inalienable right of humanity."

It was right and proper and necessary.

In those days that such principles should be declared and maintained and enforced, for it was the day in France of tyranny in the commercial world, tyranny of the labor guilds and tyranny of corporations.

"In nearly every town in France,"

says the historian, "the work in the different trades and arts was conducted by a few master workmen, incorporated into guilds, and who monopolized the production and sale of the articles belonging to their particular industry. No citizen could exercise a trade or calling without having obtained the consent of these corporations. Citizens were deprived, not only of the free choice of disposing of their own labor, but of utilizing the labor of others. The guild was master, saying who should work, what should be made, how much produced, and the price to be paid. It often happened that a simple piece of work had to go through the hands of artisans of several different corporations, each of which levied its tribute upon the customer. Thus there was a tyranny in the labor world as there was oppression in the realm of capital—and organized labor was quite as cruel in shutting out the individual workman as combined capital was in dealing with its competitor. A few laborers in the cities enjoyed the advantages of good work at high wages; while the mass of the wage earners, willing to work, able to work, and demanded by the work, were shut out from the privileges."

Is not that strikingly like the situation in the United States to-day?

The labor situation in New York has come to such a pass that the employers have been compelled to organize in order to protect themselves from the demands of the labor unions. Some of these demands are contained in the following extract from the new columns of the Herald:

"Stonecutters want all their helpers and the drivers who carry their material to be union men."

"Painters insist that all the employees of shops from which their materials are supplied must be union men."

"Architectural iron workers want all shops to employ union men, and they and the structural iron workers say they will handle no material not delivered by union teamsters."

"Masons demand that the brick and mortar supplied to them shall be made by union men."

"Bricklayers want the privilege of having their foreman named by the union."

"Carpenters are fighting among themselves, each of the two rival unions striving to crush out the other."

"Plumbers and gasfitters are at war, the former saying that work which they should do is done by the other."

"Plasterers desire that all plaster and mortar used by them shall be made by union men."

The situation in New York is not unlike the situation in some other cities of the land. In many instances the labor unions demand that none but members of their organization be employed, and when others are employed they refuse to work with them. On two occasions recently, according to reports which we have seen in the newspapers, hackmen in a funeral procession struck while the procession was on its way to the cemetery and refused to drive further because one of the drivers was a non-union man.

But this is not all. The oppression is by no means all on the side of the labor union. Corporations too often show the same disposition to crush out all competition, to force their patrons to deal with them exclusively, and sometimes there is a disposition to take laborers by the throat.

Recently Mr. Joseph Ramsay, Jr., president of the Wabash Railway Company, contributed an article to the New York Commercial on the labor situation, in which he said that if the railroad was held under legal construction to certain performances in the public interest in lieu of its charter as a common carrier, the employees of the railroad ought to be held to certain performances in lieu of

his connection with the railroad. "It seems to me," he added, "that the railroad employee may very justly be compelled by law to give thirty days' notice of intention to quit the railroad's employ."

This is equivalent to saying that railroad employees should be compelled by law to work when the terms do not suit them. Such a proposition is as monstrous as the proposition that a man may be prevented from working when the terms do suit him. Of course, there is no reference here to a contract. When a man has entered into a contract to work for another man for a given length of time upon other terms agreed, he is in honor bound, and legally bound to carry out his contract. But to hold that when there is no definite contract a man must continue to work for thirty days or for one hour when he desires to quit, and that he shall be denied the right to quit, is an outrageous and indefensible infringement of personal liberty.

What are we coming to? With labor unions on the one hand contending that this man shall not work when he wants to work, and with corporations on the other hand, that that man shall work when he wants to quit!

It is a distressing situation. It is an alarming situation, and well may American people be brought to reflection. It is well enough to remember that the situation in France which is above described was the prelude to the French Revolution, and there is a warning in the present situation in America to the American people. It is true that we are not Frenchmen, but Americans, and herein lies our hope. Thus far we have shown that we have the capacity as a people of self-government, which means that as individuals each knows how to govern himself. If we are true to ourselves and true to our principles we shall escape.

But if we adopt the ways of France under Louis XVI, we may reasonably expect the same result. We cannot be saved by mere legislation. We must be saved by our own will, by our own character, by our own righteousness.

JOHN WESLEY'S WORK.

To-day the Methodists of Richmond will begin the celebration of the bi-centenary of Methodism, this being the two hundredth year of John Wesley's birth. It is an event of interest and importance, not to Methodists only, but to all Christian denominations and to the whole Christian world.

John Wesley was the man for the crisis of his time. He was raised up for a great work, for a necessary reform; he realized the divine nature of his call, and with the courage and heroism of Saul of Tarsus he went manfully and fearlessly and bravely to the task, and accomplished the work that was set before him.

The church had become in his day a great machine, and its one object seemed to be to exploit itself and to make a strong organization, largely regardless of the religious needs of its membership. John Wesley, with the true spirit of democracy and the true spirit of Christianity in his heart, saw that the true aim of the church should be to exploit the individual, to promote individual piety, and that the church was worse than useless when its activities were turned in any other direction.

The little society which he organized within the church of England was founded upon this principle, upon the principle of personal piety. It was a small beginning; it was like the bit of heaven which a woman hid in three measures of meal, but it was the leaven of righteousness, and it once it began to work, nor did it cease until the lump had expanded in all directions and until it was entirely leavened.

The whole Christian world caught the spirit of Wesleyanism, and to-day there is no church worthy of the name in all Christendom which has not his missionary spirit, which does not exert itself for the promotion of personal religion among its members.

John Wesley is remembered and glorified and beloved by the Christian world when men more famous than he have been forgotten, because he loved much and devoted his life and his talent and his great heart to the cause of humanity. It is meet and right that the Methodists of the world should celebrate the glorious achievements of this glorious man, and it is meet and right that Christians of all denominations should join with them in this notable religious festival.

THE RUSSIAN HORROR.

It seems almost incredible that at this period in the world's history there could have been perpetrated such a horror as we are informed took place recently in Kischineff, the chief city of Bessarabia, a governmental province of Russia. Last month the celebration of Easter was made the occasion of a ferocious assault upon the Jews by their fellow Russian townsmen. The violence and rioting lasted unchecked for two days. The unfortunate victims were given no means of defense, and the officials in charge, the soldiers, priests and police were in evident complicity with the mob. By a police edict two days before the outbreak the Jews were relieved of all weapons. The Governor shut himself up in his palace and refused to see any one while the outrage went on. Men, women and children were handled without the least token of humanity. Women were outraged, infants had their heads dashed to pieces on the stones of the pavements, the bodies of the wounded and dead were trampled under the feet of the mob into shapeless masses, were mutilated with hatchets and sharp stones, their heads cut off and carried on poles. The police and the soldiery stood by and lifted no finger to save. At least, such is the report by eye-witnesses. The Russian Government at first attempted to smooth the matter over, declaring nothing had been done, even misleading the United States ambassador, the Hon. R. S. McCormick, to cable that no demonstration had taken place. But the facts leaked out, and the Minister of the Interior gives out now the official statement that forty-five persons had been killed, 424 wounded and 1,300 homes and shops looted and wrecked.

And what was the cause of it all? The old and thoroughly disproved accusation that the Jews had killed a Christian child for the use of his blood in the Passover service. This assertion has never had a scintilla of evidence in its favor. It is a

thought thoroughly abhorrent to Jewish sentiment and disposition. It has been disproved every time it has been raised, and none but the ignorant Russian peasantry, under the leadership of their crafty priesthood, could entertain it.

When, during the Chinese War, Russia engaged in a wholesale massacre of the Chinese, it pleaded that it was the necessity of warfare. The plea was anrant hypocrisy. It is proven by the present inhumanity. Russia has no humanity when it seeks to advance its interests. "Scratch a Russian and you have a Cossack," said Napoleon, and he was right. Russian civilization is the thinnest kind of a veneer covering a most brutal savagery. The Russian Government can stay these outrages if it wishes to do so. That it does not is evidence that it does not wish to.

It stands convicted of a most horrible outrage upon humanity, and it should be made to know and feel how it has violated every sentiment and every moral instinct of humanity. The Christian nations of the world should make known to Russia their displeasure, their horror at its conduct. They hold the unspeakable Turk in check. The Turk is an offensive lamb compared to the Russian Bear.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly has suspended work for the time and the members go home for a much needed rest. It has been a busy session and much valuable work has been done.

Statutes necessary to carry into effect the suffrage provisions of the new Constitution were enacted, and a bill prohibiting the use of money in elections was passed. No bill legalizing primary elections was passed, and if the bill agreed upon in committee is the best that the General Assembly is going to do, nothing has been lost by this delinquency. The provision in this bill for State and congressional primaries is a mere makeshift, and in some respects is worse than the present convention plan, which the bill seeks to preserve in all its essential features. But of that later, we hope the members will think better of it before they return to work.

Legislation needful to put the Corporation Commission in active operation was enacted and the commission's machinery is now complete.

One of the most radical measures of this session is the Mann law to regulate the sale of liquor, which practically gives prohibition to the rural districts. The bill was passed in response to a compelling temperance sentiment throughout Virginia.

Several important appropriations were made, the largest being \$200,000 for the Jamestown Exposition Company, and \$50,000 for the St. Louis Exposition. An additional appropriation of \$15,000 was made to the Farmville Normal and an equal sum was added to the appropriation to the Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. The Petersburg Normal for colored pupils also came in for an extra of \$5,000. These in response to an improved educational sentiment.

The Committee on Revision will now go to work and "shape up" the work of the General Assembly and perfect it and be ready to report when the body is reconvened in November.

POPULISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

A special to the Washington Post from Kansas City says that Former State Senator Edwin Taylor, one of the leaders of Populism in Kansas and the West, will support Theodore Roosevelt for President, and declares that it is his observation that there will be a stampede of Populists and Socialists in that direction next campaign.

We are not surprised to hear it. Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly been catering, whether intentionally or not, to Populists and Socialists, and he has given them good reason to support him. For our part, we hope that this Kansas Populist is right in his forecast. We hope that the Populists and Socialists will in the next campaign cut loose from the Democratic party and associate themselves with the Republican party. Moreover, it seems to us fit and logical that this change should take place. There is nothing in common between Populism and true Democracy; there is much in common between Populism and Republicanism.

LAWLESSNESS BEGETS LAWLESSNESS.

Several days ago a party of men at Wilson, N. C., killed T. Percy Jones, who had made himself offensive to the community and who had refused to leave on notice.

We shall not undertake to discuss Jones' provocation, but he was killed in violation of law, and the persons committing the crime were lodged in jail and indicted. The result was to set the whole town in an uproar, and as it was feared that an effort on the part of the prisoners' friends would be made to rescue them, the sheriff asked the Governor for permission to call out troops, which was readily given.

This shows how lawlessness begets lawlessness. It is bad enough for an individual to break the law, but when a number of citizens of any community band themselves together and commit a lawless act they deal a blow at law and order which affects more or less the whole community and from which it does not soon recover. The Wilson incident has its lesson, which all good citizens should heed.

AN EXPLANATION.

In saying the other day that we had been requested by a correspondent to review the career of Judge Campbell, we did not mean that this suggestion had come from Mr. F. J. Harris, our regular correspondent at Amherst, who sends us the news from that point. We have had no such request, or any hint of such a thing from Mr. Harris.

A LIFE OF SERVICE.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies, a living sacrifice, wholly acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom., xii: 1.

When the apostle says "bodies" in this connection he means bodies—flesh and bones, the outward, lower, material, self. But Saint Paul would have us live so that not only shall the tenant be a hero, but his house a sanctuary.

Lay the emphasis upon the word

"bodies"; the flesh must be broken down, subdued, overruled, refined, purified. This is not to be done by mutilation, nor by the barbarous customs in ancient times of putting the knife into the jugular vein and causing the body to die.

It is to be a living sacrifice, every member complete, yet each member doing his work simply, lovingly, obediently. The whole body alive, but controlled, disciplined and turned to the use of its highest powers. This is the difference between the Old Testament sacrifices and the sacrifice required under the gospel.

It is easy to kill a ballock, easy to offer a thousand rams; but we are called to the spiritual sacrifice of being dead, yet living, of passing through our own death into the upper mystery—the broader mystery of spiritual resurrection.

Hence the folly of monasticism and mutilation and laceration, and those starveling and contempt with which the body is visited by merely mechanical disciplinarians.

We are not to stop the ear, lest we hear music. We are to open the ear and say, Let me hear you; I can judge you now. Are your tones pure? Is your meaning sacred? Play on, sing on, I can discriminate. I can, and will, reject the suggestions of evil, but will also respond to the tone of purity and harmony.

We are not to hide ourselves away from the recreations and amusements and joys of life. But we are to say, what are you? What can you do? What is your power? What scope and aim have you? Once we rode on a level with you and were dragged as by cart ropes behind you; but now we are above you. We can take you up and set you down, make a convenience of you, or use you for a blessing; but it is impossible for you to besiege us by vicious importunity as we are living sacrifices; not dead, but living bodies, every drop of blood intact and a drop of fire; and yet we live and pray. To this vocation are we called.

We are not any longer amputated men, depleted or disabled men. We are full, complete, crowned men, and have that highest of all sovereignty—the sovereignty of ourselves.

St. Paul's theology: Hell brings us to practical every-day conduct. Apostolic metaphysics must end in human good behavior. Theology is not a quibble in words; it is an attainment in character. We are not to rest until "we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto the perfect man; unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

This sacrifice is to be "wholly acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service"—the service of your reason; in other words. There is an act of reason in it, for it is the soul that here presents the body.

Our God must be served in the spirit and with the understanding. The more we know of Him and our duty, the more reasonable it will appear. God does not impose on us anything hard or unreasonable.

The word of God does not leave out the body in holy worship. That is a reasonable service which we are able to understand and render ourselves. God deals with us as with rational creatures, and he'll have us so deal with Him. Thus must the body be presented to God, heart, soul and spirit.

Our reason must be sanctified. Reason should be a worshiper at that throne. Reason should take off the covering from its lofty head and bow before the cross in reverent obeisance.

Nothing can be more consistent with reason than that the work of God should glorify its author. We are not our own. Made by His power and kept alive by His spirit, we are doubly the property of the Lord by the right of our creation and redemption. It would be as unreasonable as it would be wicked not to live to His glory and in strict obedience to His will.

In the Jewish worship, irrational creatures, such as lambs, bulls and goats were offered in sacrifice. The Christian worship is the more rational, because performed according to the true intent and meaning of the highest law—the heart, mind and soul being engaged in that service.

He lives the life of a madman, who continues in open rebellion against His Maker and His God, for in this sinning he wrongs his own soul, chooses death and rewards evil to himself.

The opinion of a majority of the clear-headed men in every town where such street exhibitions are held, is that the towns which have them once are satisfied with the experience and wish it no more.

The Charlotte News says: The people may be lying awake nights figuring on who the next presidential nominee will be, but it will be a long time before they can join heartily and consistently in honoring the memory of an American hero, no matter whether he belonged to the North, South, East or West. The country is one in letter, but not yet in spirit, though such utterances from men like Cleveland will help to bring it about.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth has been keeping tab on street carnivals, and says: The opinion of a majority of the clear-headed men in every town where such street exhibitions are held, is that the towns which have them once are satisfied with the experience and wish it no more.

The Durham Herald comes right out and says: If the Democratic party will stop to think it cannot expect the public to have confidence in a party that will change front every three or four years in the hope of winning.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The new turbine steamer, the Queen, which was recently launched at Dumbarton, will cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais in forty-five minutes.

The Countess of Warwick, one of England's most energetic women, has added the management of a licensed public house to her other activities in the interests of the working people about her Essex county house. The Countess will sell only soft drinks.

The American tobacco trust is keeping the German cigar manufacturers and dealers busy. While the manufacturers are preparing to fight the trust in court on various technical points, the dealers have formed a union for the purpose of preserving their independence from any combination.

Over 30,000 persons witnessed at Zurich the curious Swiss custom of burning out the winter in the shape of a guy and welcoming the spring with a carnival procession.

Cider is now so cheap in Germany Switzerland that it is being supplied in unlimited quantities in many cafes at so much per hour, the consumer drinking "at discretion."

It is estimated that the journey between London and Paris will be shortened by twenty minutes by the use of motor cars for passengers' luggage, expert men with which were made recently at Calais.

As the capital of the Confederacy and

the objective point of the most extensive Federal campaigns, Richmond is naturally the Mecca of ex-Confederates. And is accumulating a series of statues and museums that will make it notable among the "monumental cities of the world."

Don't forget, in this connection, that Richmond must have a great Confederate rally when all these memorials shall have been completed.

There will be 180 names on the monument to be erected to the memory of the Confederate dead of Louisa county, eleven of them being officers and the others privates who lost their lives in the battles the Confederate soldiers fought in defense of the right. Old Louisa suffered as but few counties suffered in those dark, yet glorious days.

There is a man in Milwaukee who thinks General Miles will be the next President of the United States. At least he was in Milwaukee until the sheriff took him to the lunatic asylum for safe-keeping.

The good city of Charlotte, down in North Carolina, is threatened with a cloudburst of daily newspapers, which may prove more disastrous than the water one which descended upon Jacksonville.

That is a pretty tight Indianapolis and St. Louis have started in upon for the two National Conventions of next year. It would be just like Chicago to run in between them and take both plums.

St. Louis is getting a sight of cussing out before the big fair begins, which is perhaps not a patching to what she will get when it is over.

Most of those who take an interest in such matters want to see Jeffries licked, but few of them think James Corbett is the man who can do it.

The President has dedicated a tree in California, but it will not grow as rapidly as that other thing, he dedicated in St. Louis.

That was a sad experience of Dr. Crum's, to break in the door of hope only to find that there was no warm place on the counter.

The Newport News carpenters and painters have resumed business after a nice little resting spell, otherwise called a strike.

Governor Stone says Cleveland "put himself above his party." For a fact the old man is considerably above the Governor Stone-Missouri element of it.

The Hon. James K. Jones has not been heard from since this new Cleveland presidential talk. Come to the front of the stage, Brother James K.

In the meantime Mr. Arthur Pue Gorman, of the good State of Maryland, is making as few remarks as though he too were a good fisherman.

Somebody is going to get mighty badly hurt in this May cotton frost before it is done with.

Norfolk's coroner is lost, strayed or stolen and three able statesmen are looking for his official shoes.

Much rain is reported in Texas. The oil holes dug in that State in the last few years will hold much water.

The gold-brick man is loose in Indiana and he is doing a prosperity band of business too.

Jacksonville manages to extract a good deal of fun out of its waterpost disaster.

The monitor Arkansas is sandbanded, not sandbagged in the raging Mississippi.

North Carolina Sentiment.

In sending a check to aid in the erection of a monument in Richmond to General J. B. Stuart, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederacy, Grover Cleveland said "the country is new again one, and all action can join heartily and consistently in honoring the memory of an American hero, no matter whether he belonged to the North, South, East or West." The country is one in letter, but not yet in spirit, though such utterances from men like Cleveland will help to bring it about.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth has been keeping tab on street carnivals, and says: The opinion of a majority of the clear-headed men in every town where such street exhibitions are held, is that the towns which have them once are satisfied with the experience and wish it no more.

The Charlotte News says: The people may be lying awake nights figuring on who the next presidential nominee will be, but it will be a long time before they can join heartily and consistently in honoring the memory of an American hero, no matter whether he belonged to the North, South, East or West. The country is one in letter, but not yet in spirit, though such utterances from men like Cleveland will help to bring it about.

The Durham Herald comes right out and says: If the Democratic party will stop to think it cannot expect the public to have confidence in a party that will change front every three or four years in the hope of winning.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The new turbine steamer, the Queen, which was recently launched at Dumbarton, will cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais in forty-five minutes.

The Countess of Warwick, one of England's most energetic women, has added the management of a licensed public house to her other activities in the interests of the working people about her Essex county house. The Countess will sell only soft drinks.

The American tobacco trust is keeping the German cigar manufacturers and dealers busy. While the manufacturers are preparing to fight the trust in court on various technical points, the dealers have formed a union for the purpose of preserving their independence from any combination.

Over 30,000 persons witnessed at Zurich the curious Swiss custom of burning out the winter in the shape of a guy and welcoming the spring with a carnival procession.

Cider is now so cheap in Germany Switzerland that it is being supplied in unlimited quantities in many cafes at so much per hour, the consumer drinking "at discretion."

It is estimated that the journey between London and Paris will be shortened by twenty minutes by the use of motor cars for passengers' luggage, expert men with which were made recently at Calais.

As the capital of the Confederacy and

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Louisville Courier Journal: "Among other things," writes a St. Louis contemporary, "the special session of Congress should regulate the size of sandwiches and the limit of back fares during the period of the World's Fair." And yet the World's Fair is in celebration of the act of a statesman who all his life taught the folly of this blind faith in the omnipotence of legislation.

Florida Times-Union: The talk of war in the far East is not new—only a great that it has more of a personal interest for us than it once did. Give us a Democratic President who will keep the other fellows off our toes and leave us free to grow while they fight it out.

Galveston News: Wise farmers of Texas have both Indian and Kaffir corn planted, or they will plant the latter later. Which goes to show that they are learning the value of the corn crop, and some kind every year. The value of the knowledge will be seen later on, when Texas will be the greatest hog-raising State in the Union.

Birmingham News: The Panama Canal and the Postoffice Department must feel quite congenial as a couple of suspicious characters.

Personal and General.

Governor Odell has signed the bill appropriating \$3,000 for a statue to Major-General George Sears Greene, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Fred. W. Atkinson, the former superintendent of education in the Philippines, has just been elected superintendent of schools at Newton, Mass.

Peter Stanaley, of Upper Sandusky, O., who was considered the oldest man in Ohio, died on May 13th. He is survived by a widow of one hundred and six years, to whom he had been married eighty-five years.

Henry Denhart, of Washington, Ill., has offered to give \$145,000 to Carthage College, providing a like amount can be secured by the trustees.

Frank D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad Company, began his career as a deckhand on a ferryboat on the Potomac River, where he received a salary of \$10 a month.

It is said that Senator S. B. Elkins, of West Virginia, cleared out of his many and varied interests last year between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, and his entire fortune is put at \$50,000,000.

With a Comment or Two.

Richmond is evidently at a loss to understand why \$600 a night should be paid to a man who is not even a member of the City Council. The City Council is ready to oblige merely for the asking—Newport News Press.

The Colonel. We have with us always.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, discussing Mr. Cleveland in connection with a third term in the presidency, observes cleverly just what the State should do to another term, making three consecutive terms, there might be something in the objection noted, but as the case stands to-day, he is before the American people as though he had never been President. Whatever valid objections there may be to the nomination and election of Mr. Cleveland as President next year, the fact that he has served already two terms in the presidential office is not among them.—Charlotte Observer.

We don't blame Mr. Cleveland for not saying whether he is a candidate or not. That's his business, and he would be a chump to give it away.—Greenville (N. C.) Reflector.